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ABSTRACT

Because of prevailing dissatisfaction with the 1967 version, a revised version of Chapter 12 of the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules was published in 1975. The scope of the chapter was greatly expanded to cover charts, dioramas, flash cards, games, kits, microscope slides, models, realia, slides, transparencies, and videorecordings as well as motion pictures and filmstrips. Another major change was the introduction of a system of formal punctuation following the principles of the International Standard Bibliographic Description for Monographs (ISBD (M)). In this paper, each rule in the revised chapter is compared with the corresponding rule from the 1967 edition. Specific copies of Library of Congress catalog records are included to illustrate the differences. (Author/PF)

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RULES FOR CATALOGING AUDIOVISUAL MEDIA: A COMPARISON OF THE REVISED CHAPTER 12 OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CATALOGING RULES WITH THE 1967 TEXT

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IR 004 142

RULES FOR CATALOGING AUDIOVISUAL MEDIA: A COMPARISON OF THE REVISED CHAPTER 12 OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CATALOGING RULES WITH THE 1967 TEXT

Audiovisual media have become increasingly important in library collections. Many types of audiovisual materials have been used in the instructional fields, and some new media may continue to appear.

The original Chapter 12 of AACR (1967) provided rules for cataloging motion pictures and filmstrips only. Videorecordings as well as other media long used in schools have never been part of the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules. Ronald Hagler was quite right when he wrote that Part III of the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, which deals with audiovisual media (Chapter 12) and other types of non-book materials, "is not a de facto standard for the descriptive cataloging of non-book materials because of limitations of scope, awkwardness of arrangement, and lack of successful integration of the earlier separately published rules which it consolidated in 1967."[1] Jay E. Daily also said: "One thing is clear -- the new rules of cataloging (1967) give no more help than did the old and should not be followed."[2]

Because of the prevailing dissatisfaction, Chapter 12 of AACR has been revised. According to Ben R. Tucker, who prepared the revision draft, the revised Chapter 12 has exploited the results of four extensive earlier studies: Non-book Materials Cataloguing Rules, prepared by the Media Cataloguing Rules Committee of the Library Association (the "British rules"), Nonbook Materials: The Organization of Integrated Collections, prepared by Jean Riddle Weihs, Shirley Lewis, and Janet Macdonald (the "Canadian rules"), Nonprint Media Guidelines, prepared by a task force of librarians and audiovisual specialists under the chairmanship of Pearce S. Grove, and Standards for Cataloging Nonprint Materials, prepared by the Association for Educational Communications and Technology (the "AECT standards").[3]

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In the revised Chapter 12, published in 1975, the title of the Chapter has been changed from "Motion pictures and Filmstrips" to "Audiovisual Media and Special Instructional Materials". It covers charts, dioramas, filmstrips, flash cards, games, kits, microscope slides, models, motion pictures, realia, slides, transparencies and videorecordings. Therefore the scope of the chapter has been greatly expanded.

Another major difference is the introduction of a system of formal punctuation. The punctuation system in the revised Chapter 12 follows the same principles as were adopted in the revised Chapter 6 of AACR reflecting the International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD (M)).

One of the special favorable features of the revised Chapter 12 is that examples of catalog records for each medium are given at the end of the Chapter. Cataloging librarians will find these examples extremely helpful. In addition to the examples, a glossary of terms, and a table summarizing the provisions for physical description are also provided.

The following is a comparison of the rules of the revised Chapter 12 with the corresponding rules of AACR (1967), indicating changes in the new text. When feasible, specific copies of the Library of Congress catalog records taken from Films and Other Materials for Projection, and the sample catalog records given at the end of the revised Chapter 12, are provided to illustrate the differences.

Rule 220 Main entry.

Both rules follow the "general principles" stated in the "Introductory notes" of Chapter 1 of AACR (1967). Main entry will normally be entered under title for motion pictures since the responsibility for the intellectural or artistic content is diffuse. (see Example 1A & 1B)

Example 1 A

The Little mermaid. [Motion picture] / Reader's Digest Association ; [made by] Potterton Productions. -- Santa Monica, Calif. : Pyramid Films, 1974.
1 reel, 25 min. : sd., col. ; 16 mm.

SUMMARY: Presents Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tale about a little mermaid and her love for a shipwrecked prince.

Example 1 B

The Little mermaid. [Motion picture] Reader's Digest Association. Made by Potterton Production. Released by Pyramid Films, 1974.
25 min. sd. color. 16 mm.
SUMMARY: Presents Hans Christian Andersen's fairy story about a little mermaid and her love for a shipwrecked prince.
1. Fairy tales. 2. Short films.
I. Andersen, Hans Christian, 1805-1875. Lille havfrue. II. Reader's Digest Association. III. Pyramid Films, inc.

The revised rule further states that in making choice of main entry for all media, one should apply the following rules in the order given.[4]

A. Enter under author a work whose authorship is clearly attributed in the work or other authoritative source.

B. Enter in the same manner as the original work any audiovisual work that is substantially a reproduction without significant adaptation.

C. Enter under title a work whose authorship is diffuse, indeterminate or unknown.

Notice the different treatments for the same motion picture between the AACR (1967) and the revised rule. According to the revised rule, Linda Feferman is responsible for the intellectual or artistic content. The motion picture should be entered under author. (See Example 2A)

Example 2A

Feferman, Linda.
Linda's film on menstruation. [Motion picture]. -- New York : Phoenix Films, [1974]
1 reel, 18 min. : sd., col. ; 16mm.

SUMMARY: The story of a fifteen-year-old girl who experiences her first menstrual period, describes the reaction of the girl and her sixteen-year-old boyfriend as they learn more about the subject of menstruation.

But according to the AACR (1967), "a film is entered under the title under which it is released."[5] The same motion picture should be entered under title. (See Example 2B)

Example 2B

Linda's film on menstruation. [Motion picture] Linda Feferman, 1974.
18 min. sd. color. 16 mm.
CREDITS: Director, writer, and editor, Linda Feferman.
SUMMARY: The story of a fifteen-year-old girl who experiences her menstrual period, describing the reaction of the girl and her sixteen-year-old boyfriend as they learn more about the subject of menstruation.
1. Puberty. 2. Menstruation. 1. Feferman, Linda.

This difference in the choice of main entry between the two rules applies also to other media. (See Example 3A & 3B)

Example 3A

Stahlgren, Le Roy H
Diagnosis and management of abdominal emergencies. [Slide] / LeRoy H. Stahlgren. -- New York : MEDCOM, 1973.
100 slides : col. ; 2x2 in. & study guide. -- (MEDCOM famous teachings in modern medicine)

SUMMARY: Discusses the diagnosis and management of abdominal conditions such as gallbladder disease, peptic ulcer disease

Example 3B

Diagnosis and management of abdominal emergencies. [Slide set] MEDCOM, 1973.
100 slides. color. 2 x 2 in. (MEDCOM famous teachings in modern medicine)
With booklet.
CREDITS: Author, LeRoy H. Stahlgren.
SUMMARY: Discusses the diagnosis and management of abdominal emergencies, such as gallbladder disease, peptic ulcer disease and subphrenic abscess, colon obstruction, diverticulitis, appendicitis, genitourinary disorders, and abdominal vascular diseases.

Rule 221. Added entries.

In regard to added entries, the revised rule and the corresponding 1967 rule (221) are basically the same. Both rules follow the provisions stated in rule number 33 of AACR (1967).

Rule 222. Organization of the description.

This is a new addition. It explains the six areas of the descriptive portion of the catalog entry:

1) the title/medium designator/statement of responsibility area,
2) the edition area,
3) the release/publication area,
4) the physical description area,
5) the series area, and
6) the notes area.

Rule 223. Source of the description.

This is also a newly added section. It lists the primary sources of information in the preferred order of use.

1) the work itself, including container when it is either an integral part of an item or its unifying part,
2) accompanying material,
3) the container, when it is not an integral or unifying part of the item and therefore may be discarded.

Rule 224. Relationship of the description to its source.

The three primary sources mentioned in Rule 223 serve as the basis of the description. The revised rule states that elements to be included in areas

other than physical description or notes should be bracketed if the source is not one of the three primary sources.

Rule 225. Title/medium designator/statement of responsibility area.

A. The recording of the title.

The provisions for transcribing the title are basically the same in both rules. The revised rule has one additional provision. The last element of title information is separated from the medium designator by a period - space (.).

B. Medium designator.

There are differences between the two rules about medium designator. The revised rule presecibes "that medium designator be a generic term applying to the medium rather than to the specific item being cataloged and that it be placed directly after the title".[6] The medium designators are chart, diorama, filmstrip, flash card, game, kit, microscope slide, model, motion picture, realia, slide (instead of slide set—according to AACR (1967)), transparency (instead of transparencies), videorecording. The revised rule also states that the medium designator is separated from (a) the edition area or the release/ publication area by a period - space - dash - space (. --); (b) the statement of primary responsibility by a space - slash - space (/).

C. Statement of responsibility.

This subarea functions as an author statement for monographs. The revised rule specifies: "Transcribe, as found in the work, formal statements of responsibility if a person or body named has been selected as main entry. If the main entry is not under such a person or body, transcribe such statements only if considered to be of primary significance in the identification of the work." It further states: "If the body or person primarily responsible for

originating the production of the work is different from the production company or person responsible for the physical processes of production, name the company or person second, transcribing with this second name a phrase indicating function. In the absence of such a phrase in the source, supply the bracketed words "[made by]".

This subarea is separated from the edition area or the release/publication area by a period-space-dash-space (. --).

Rule 226. Edition area.

This is another addition. Chapter 12 of AACR (1967) does not provide an edition area, instead, a provision is made under Notes for edition information. The revised Chapter 12 provides a new edition area. The edition area is separated from the release/publication area by a period - space - dash - space (. --).

Rule 227. Release/publication area.

According to the revised rule, the place name is required to be recorded in the release/publication area while it is not required in corresponding 1967 rule (223). The revised rule also prescribes to use "[s.l.]" (sine loco) when the probable place cannot be conjectured. In absence of information as to releasing agent, the revised rule states to use "[s.n.]" (sine nomine), instead of recording a probable entity.

Date is the last item in this area. The revised rule follows the practice of the revised Chapter 6 for determining date and it also states that a date must always be recorded.

The prescribed punctuation within this area is a place - space - colon - space - name - comma - year - period (Place : Name, Year.).

Rule 228. Physical description area.

The revised rule and the corresponding 1967 rule (224) are quite similar. Number of items, running time, sound and color characteristics, dimensions, and accompanying materials are the elements of physical description area. In the Revised Chapter 12, a table summarizing the provisions for each medium is given. The table will be very helpful for cataloging librarians. There is a minor difference between two rules with regard to accompanying materials. The revised rule states to record the accompanying materials as last element of the physical description area if the material can be described by a brief statement. Otherwise, the accompanying material should be described in the notes area. (see Example 4A) The corresponding rule of AACR (1967) states that accompanying material shall be described in Notes. (see Example 4B)

Example 4A

The Materials of architecture. [Slide]. --
New York : Sandak, 1971.
60 slides : col. ; 2x2 in. & teacher's guide. -- (The Materials and techniques of art)

SUMMARY: Uses diagrams and references to specific structures to explain the qualities of building materials and their adaptation to architectural problems; discusses wood, stone, brick, cast and wrought iron, structural steel, and reinforced concrete.

Example 4B

The Materials of architecture. [Slide set] Sandak, 1971.
60 slides. color. 2 x 2 in. (The Materials and techniques of art)
→ With teacher guide.
SUMMARY: Uses diagrams and references to specific structures to explain the qualities of building materials and their adaptation to architectural problems. Discusses wood, stone, brick, cast and wrought iron, structural steel, and reinforced concrete.
1. Architecture. 2. Building materials.

Rule 229.1. Series area.

The revised rule indicates that the rule 142 in the revised Chapter 6 should be followed, i.e. (Series ; number) or (Series : Subseries ; number)

Rule 229.2. Notes area.

The Notes area in the revised rule has been somewhat rearranged from the corresponding 1967 rule (226). The revised rule lists the types of notes in the following order:[8]

A) Earlier title note;

B) Source of title;

C) Variations in title, etc., within the work;

D) Extension of physical description;

E) Accompanying material;

F) Related works;

G) Country of original release of foreign motion pictures and filmstrips;

H) Intended users;

J) Cast of a motion picture or similar work;

K) Credits for motion picture or similar work;

L) Summary of content;

M) Contents.

Item H (intended users) is not dealt with in the Chapter 12 of AACR (1967). Item J (cast), item K (credit), item L (summary), and item M (contents) are discussed under separate rules (227,228, 229) in the Chapter 12 of AACR (1967).

FOOTNOTES

1. Ronald Hagler, "The Development of Cataloging Rules for Non-book Materials", Library Resources and Technical Services 19 (Summer 1975) :268.

2. Jay E. Daily, "The Selection, Processing, and Storage of Non-Print Materials: A Critique of the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules as They Related to Newer Media", Library Trends 16 (October 1967) : 288.

3. Ben R. Tucker, "A New Version of Chapter 12 of the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules", Library Resources and Technical Services 19 (Summer 1975) : 261.

4. Anglo-American Cataloging Rules. Revised Chapter 12: Audiovisual Media and Special Instructional Materials (Chicago: American Library Association, 1975), pp. 4-5.

5. Anglo-American Cataloging Rules. North American Text (Chicago: American Library Association, 1967), p. 282.

6. Ben R. Tucker, "A New Version of Chapter 12 of the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules", Library Resources and Technical Services 19 (Summer 1975) : 263.

7. Anglo-American Cataloging Rules. Revised Chapter 12: Audiovisual Media and Special Instructional Materials (Chicago: American Library Association, 1975), pp. 9-10.

8. Ibid., pp. 25-31.